MR. GLADSTONE'S ESCAPE.

A VICTORY FOR THE GOVERNMENT ALMOST CERTAIN.

THE CONSERVATIVES THROWING AWAY A GREAT CHANCE-THE PRIME MINISTER'S WONDERFUL SPEECH-GENERAL GORDON'S SUCCESS.

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Feb. 16 .- The debates on the proposed vote of censure of the Government opened ominously with the news of the massacre of the garrison of Sinkat, which was received in London on Tuesday and announced in answer to questions in both Houses of Parliament. In the Lords nearly all the good speeches were made by the Opposition, which was exactly contrary to what happened in the Commons. The Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Cairns and Lord Dunraven each spoke effectively. Lord Granville replied in his usual easy, diplomatic tone, but stretched the Government's case to the breakingpoint when he urged that the Ministry could not msist on having their own way in Egypt till General Hicks's defeat had proved the mathematical impossibility of retaining the Soudan. Sir Stafford Northcote in the Commons was never more feeble and flimsy, nor has any Tory speaker in that House stated the case against the Government forcibly, or sketched an alternative policy. The Ministry have in fact gained more from their opponents' weakness than from their own strength. Their whips estimate that the majority for the Government will be sixty without the Irish members,

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

whose vote is still uncertain. No party in opposi-

tion ever had such a chance as the Tories have

Mr. Gladstone's speech in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote was a brilliant defence of an indefensible position. The House listened to it with admiration. The press of all parties lavishes encomiums on its ingenuity and effectiveness for debating purposes, and on the rhetorical splendor of passages equal to anything that Mr. Gladstone has previously done. But the country wanted satisfaction on three points. To the first-why General Hicks's expedition was not forbidden-Mr. Gladstone could only say: Because it was not then believed that the military movement would involve any question of vital importance, To the second-why Sinkat was not relieved-the Prime Minister's answer that the Government was obliged to consider the official dignity of the Khedive provokes a burst of indignation, England being but ill content to be told that Tewnk Bey, the bravest of the Egyptian commanders, was sacrificed to a spurious solicitude for Tewfik Pacha's has been collected at Cairo sufficient to supply the susceptibilities. The answer to the third point retrieves the situation. Mr. Gladstone, reluctantly obeying the irresistible voice of the country, announced Admiral Hewitt's assumption of command at Suakim and engaged the Government to dispatch British forces to the relief of Tokar. This answer, though cautious in its terms, has been accepted by the country as pledging the Government to a full responsibility in the future for the course of events in Egypt. It is this hope for the future which secures for the present an acquittal for past errors-an acquittal which Mr. Gladstone himself felt bound to ask.

MR. FORSTER'S ATTACK.

Nothing but the promise to dispatch troops to Tokar secured the support of such Liberals as Mr. Forster, whose powerful speech on Thursday, though'it angered mere partisans, undoubtedly expressed the opinion of the country, as moderate journals like The Times and the The Manchester Guardian freely admit, Mr. Forster sternly censured the past policy of the Government, holding that the first right step was taken when Lord Granville turned out Cherif Pacha and his Ministry and arguing that from that moment the full responsibiltiv has rested on them, the fate of Sinkat being included. He expressly deelared that the Government could have relieved Sinkat, "How?" asked Mr. Moriey. "By doing two weeks ago what they are doing now," answered Mr. Forster, amid a tempest of cheers from the House, echoed in the country,

Mr. Gladstone's attempt to excuse the delay in sending the relief expedition after General Baker's failure, on the ground of anxiety for General Gordon's safety, or the effect of the movement of British troops on General Gordon's pacific mission, ignores the logic of dates. If General Gordon was to be endangered, the risk had already been run by the Government's allowing General Baker to attempt the relief of Tokar, General Gordon having left Assonan before General Baker moved from Suakim. General Gordon himself repudiated the suggestion in almost contemptuous language.

Sir Charles Dilke's reply to Mr. Forster was a bitter, clever, evasive and really able handling of facts that cannot be argued out of sight. The debate has since passed into the academical stage and has ceased to attract general interest.

What the country now watches is the movement of troops to Suakim and General Gordon's progress toward Khartoum, General Wolseley the moment he received orders having acted with characteristic energy. By Monday it is expected that the whole force will be in motion, and before the end of a week five thousand troops will be in Suakim. Reports from Tokar are contradictory, but they indicate that the garrison will be able to hold out.

General Gordon's arrival at Berber on Monday morning was known here in the afternoon. The copious dispatches since published have relieved public anxiety and removed the greatest immediate danger which threatened the Ministry. The perils of the desert vanished when they were once faced. General Gordon as he advances sweeps away the last vestiges of Egyptian oppression and misrule. He appoints native rulers, and rallies tribe after tribe to his side. His genius, not Mr. Gladstone's, saves the Ministry in this emergency.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The news of the Russian annexation of Merv is received in England with indifference and hardly with remark, even in Russophobist journals.

Mr. bradiaugh's case presents no novelty, except his unexpected resignation. He is hoping to retain a nominal status as a member of the House, if reelected, even if the courts should decide against

him in the prosecution which the Attorney-General THE JANUARY CORN "DEAL." is about to institute.

The eulogies of Mr. Chenery, who died on Monday, in The Times and in other papers, justly praise his Oriental learning, upright character and devotion to his task. The Times vainly seeks to persuade itself and others of his success as its Editor. Several names are mentioned, but his probable successor is a matter of conjecture. There is a report that Leonard H. Courtney, Financial Secretary to the Treasury has been offered the editorship.

THE QUEEN'S BOOK.

The Queen's book, published on Tuesday, is reviewed in nearly every journal with a respectful suppression of the most obvious criticisms. The volume contains interesting passages, but abounds in trivialities and indiscretions. The omissions are more remarkable than the contents. The Fall Mall Gazette almost alone discusses the Queen's performance, if not frankly, with elaborate irony.

Mr. Schnyler's Peter the Great, largely rewritten and published in two massive volumes, clicits a long and favorable review in The Athenaum. The same journal announces a new novel by Mr. Black-

THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED A LARGE MEETING IN ENGLAND.

MADE ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL. London, Feb. 16.-A mass meeting was held this afternoon at Prince's Hall, Picadilly, for the purpose of denouncing the Egyptian policy of the Government. The hall was thronged with people, and so many came who could not find places that an overflow meeting was organized in St. James's Square. Baron Borthwick presided. The most prominent Conservatives present were Sir Robert Peel and Lord Randolph Churchill. A speech was made by the latter, in which he prophesied that Mr. Gladstone would hereafter be known as "Sinkat" Gladstone. Sir Robert Peel offered a resolution, which was carried, to the effect that Parliament had ceased to be in accord with the people and ought to be turned out. The meeting ended in great uproar.

The members of the Irish party have postponed deciding what course they will pursue in relation to Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure until Monday, when they will be able to see what influence the Irish vote will have upon the struggle. The Government whips abstain from bidding for the Irish vote, as they feel confident of a majority

THE EXPEDITION TO TOKAR. The preparations for the war in Egypt which England is now making indicate that the Government anticipate a more serious campaign than a mere expedition of relief to Tokar. The force of Osman Digma, the rebel commander, near Tokar exceeds 6,000 men. Besides ordering a flying column, consisting for the most part of marines, to operate from Suakim, the Government have directed the main strength of the expedition to operate from Trinkitat. An immense transport train expedition with material for 7,000 troops. supposed that after effecting the relief of Tokar the expedition will force a road to Berber so as to enable General Gordon to bring down the garrison and fugitives from Khartoum. Between Ismailia and Suez more than 1,000 camels have been collected for the expedition. General Graham, the

to 5,500 English troops, with complete equipments. The date now appointed for the concentration of the forces at Suakim is February 28. advance movement to relieve Tokar will begin about March 5. Admiral Hewett, who is in command at Suakim, has been trying to negotiate with the Sheikhs supposed to be friendly on the Red Sea littoral to the south of Trinkitat. But all his advances have been repelled. Since the fall of Sinkat, all the Arabs are hastening to array themselves under the standard of Osman Digma,

ommander-in-chief of the expedition, will make

no forward movement for the relief of Tokar from

either Suakim or Trinkutat until his forces amount

the leader of the rebel forces. General Sir Evelyn Wood is sending a corps of Egyptians 2,090 strong up the Nile to maintain communication between Assouan and Korosko. The first division sets out from Cairo to-day. General Wood complains of the disorganization of the Egyptian Army, caused by the dispatch of most of the English officers to Sunkim. In case the Mahdi marches north, as he threatened, General Wood will claim the support of the English troops. The Arabs between Korosko and Assioot only await the news of the Mahdi's northward march to rise in

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

CATRO, Feb. 16 .- Colonel Coetlogan, commander at Khartoum, has been created Pacha, and made acting Governor-General of the entire Sondan. He has summoned the notables to meet General Gordon in council on Sunday. According to the latest adrices the number of children killed by the Araos at Sinkat was 200. General Gordon has arrived at Shandy, ninety miles below Khartoum. It is reported from Khartoum that smallpox is increasing there. According to the atest advices the supply of food at Tokar is plentiful, but the water is bad and ammunition is scarce.

GOSSIP FROM LONDON.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS ON MANY TOPICS. THE INSULT TO THE DUKE OF ALBANY-EVILS OF

GAMBLING. Loxpos, Feb. 16.-It has been discovered that the person who threw the flagon of ale in the Duke of Albany's face as he was leaving the ball at Dorking, on the evening of February 6, was a subscriber to the ball. The Duke is inclined to ignore the insult, accepting the apology of the man that the beer was not intended for him. But the spectators of the incident assert that the beer was thrown at the moment when the Duke raised his hat in acknowledgment of the salute of the crowd. The drenching was so direct that the lady who was next to the Duke was thoroughly wet. The Queen is highly indignant. The culprit has been expelled from the Bachelors' Society of the county. The Duke took part last night in an amateur concert at Esher, in aid of charity. He sang Charles Kingsley's "Sands of Dec" as set to music by Clay, and received the compliment of

The high play at the clubs continues to be a subject of auch talk in society. The suicide of Colonel Whitehead is attributed to his recent heavy losses in gambling, and to his infatuation for a well-known actress who drained his purse. The policeauthorities have warned the St. James's Club against high play. It is a notorious fact that at this club clerks and employes of the Government who have salaries of a few hundreds yearly often play at a single sitting for sums larger than their whole salars are considering the advisability of prohibiting ecarte a well as baccarat.

THE SCANDAL IN THE PARISIAN CLUB. The latest in regard to the Parisian Club scandal is that papers have been discovered which compromise a wellknown Viscount, to whom the valet Louis had lent noney, and also a Greek Prince. Both of these have left Paris since the discovery. The police have informed the mmittee of the club that unless further evidence shall be discovered it will be impossible to arrest the suspected members. The scandal has served to call attention to the furious play which has been going on at this club. It is asserted that M. Wilson, the son-in-law of President Grevy, lost a fortune at ccarte before resigning his mem bership in the club. A Russian noble lost £80,000 ster ing in a single night. The club had the reputation of being the most exclusive in Paris so far as regards mem bership, but cheating has been extensively practised dur-

PERSONAL. Jacob Schaefer, the billiard player, will leave Paris for

America on February 26. In several private encounters Continued on Second Page.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1884-TWELVE PAGES.

A HISTORY OF ITS RISE AND FALL. MANIPULATIONS OF MORGAN, MARSTON & CO. END-

ING IN A SUIT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, Feb. 16 .- A month and a half ago there was a great corn "corner" predicted at this market. It was the January deal. Rumor had it that "Jack" Sturges was manipulating it, and that the orders were sent from Henry Clews's office. The richest men, it was said when the manipulation was at its height and when prices were booming, were behind it. "Jack" Sturges was the cynosure of the crowd at the Windsor each night for a month. Wonderful tales came from New-York of the success with which he had "caught on," and of the "high rollers" he had captured. All these things were believed, when corn, standing at 48 cents for January, rose past the fifty cents, approached sixty, and even passed it on its way toward seventy. It was a great shock when one day January corn broke and the corn pit became demoralized. The crowd was filled with wonder when a the price for the Jandays later option broke all to pieces and it became apparent that the January clique had failed"

and its corn thrown overboard. Since its collapse, the January "deal" has been both at New-York and Chicago an uppermost topic for gossip. It was rumored that the New-Yorkers who were interested in the deal were charging fraud upon their Chicago agents. "Jack" Sturges suddenly lost his place at New York, and both at Clews's and at Schwartz & Dupee's. Here it was apparent that the feeling against him was bitter. It is said that a great speculative scandal is hidden away somewhere on the books containing the history of this corn "corner." It is said, too, that this scandal is likely soon to be aired in the New-York and Illinois

HOW THE " DEAL" WAS MANAGED.

The true story is like this: Henry Clews & Co. were never at the head of the January corn "deal," although possibly that firm had some alight connection with it. The house through which the manipulation was managed was Morgan, Marston & Co., a grain firm in Brond-st. The "deal" was begun in the latter part of November. By the middle of December Messrs. Schwartz & Dupee had on their books 3,200,000 bushels of corn bought for the New-York firm. It was all down to the credit of the New-York firm. In December January coru was advanced to 64 cents. But then the trouble of the cilque began. The receipts became large and the quality of the corn was exceptional. It became apparent that the manipulators were staggering under their load and instead of running corn were being run by it. About Janury 10, Schwartz & Dupee telegraphed to Morgan, Marston & Co. that their margins were getting low and that unless they made a remittance the grain would be sold. The New-Yorkers, so it is claimed at this end, sent no money. Then the whole batch of corn, 3,200,000 bushels, was sold and the sale telegraphed.

OFFERS MADE AND REFUSED. Word came back that the sale would not be accepted, that the margins were not exhausted on a large share of the corn and that the customers would hold the Chicago firm responsible. The next day, so runs the story, Mesers. Schwartz & Dupee telegraphed the New-York firm that although corn was a cent higher they would reinstate the "deal" if margins would be advanced. No answer was vouchsafed. The offer was repeated later when corn was a good deal cheaper, but no attention was paid to it. Last week Lawyer Tewksbury was in New-York and was approached by Morgan, Marston and Co. to accept a retainer in the suit against Mess. Schwartz & Dupee for a very large sum of money. Tewkabury felegraphed his partner, Mr. Monroe, concerning the case, and was answered not to take the case. Mr. Monroe had been retained to bring suit against the New-Yorkers for a sum reaching nearly \$150,000. On Thresday the papers were sent to Tewksbury and a suit is likely to be brought at any time.

papers were sent to Teaksbury and a suit is likely to be brought at any time.

A man speaking for the Chicago brokers says that the trouble arose from Morgan, Marston & Cohaving a great lot of customers upon their books who were unlike each other in ability to pay. There were good customors and poor ones. Among others who neld corn was Charles Woerishofier, who bought over a million bushels in response to a nessage from senwartz & Dapoe saying that if another million bushels of the grain were bought the preceould be put to 70 cents. When the sales were made all the corn was sold and Woerishoffer was "sold out" along with the rest. For ten days every man who has come back from the quarter of Wall and Broad sis, where the grain houses stand, reported: "There's going to be a great time about that January corn deal." One Now-5 wker is quoted as saying: "I want to know the justed facts on that deal before I get through."

HOW THE TROUBLE AROSE.

The Chicago men say that the troubic arose from the fact that the Chicago firm knew no one in the "deal" but working of the notice which Morxan, Marston & Co. gave their customers. If the proposed the trades made through Mosxan, Marston & Dupee to these will depend upon the wording of the notice which Morxan, Marston & Dupee and bad this authority, then it is said the Chicago firm will have to pay a large sum of money. It is said that the suffers from the "deal" charge that when Schwartz & Dupee telegraphed that corn could be put to 70 cents by the purchase of a certain number of bushels the Chicago firm sold the grain which it had itself.

Charles Schwartz denied altogether that there was Chicago firm sold the grain which it had itself. HOW THE TROUBLE AROSE.

les Schwartz denied altogether that there was Charles Schwartz denied altogether that there was any trouble growing out of the January deal. Mr. Monroe, their Lavyer, however, said that Mr. Tewksbury, his partner, was in New-York in connection with the matter and had the papers with him. It is believed to-night that "Nat" Jones and N. B. Ream, the largest holders of wheat in this market, sold a large share of their holdings this forenoon, Murry, Nelson & Co. sold upward of 2,000,000 bushels for May.

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS. CONDITION OF THE MARKETS.

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS.

May wheat on the curb to-night sold at \$1 01'4, just about the closing price of twenty-four hours ago. At one time to-day it sold at \$1 02'4. The drop was caused by Murry Nelson's big sales and the general belief that his principals were the two biggest "longs" in the market. The foreign markets were reported dull. St. Louis on the other hand was strong. The receipts were small and the shipments for once although small were larger than the receipts. It is hard to say to-night what the prospect for wheat on Monday is." All day until after the regular close the range was considerably higher than on Friday, but on the other hand the feeling to-night is weaker than it was list night, because of the sudden "slump" in wheat after 12 o'clock, but the conditions were all encouraging to the 'buils." There were only 3,230 cars received and of these only forty-three graded about thirteen per cent. The close was 50% x 50% cents for May.

MR. RYAN FIGHTS AN EDITOR. A SOCIAL FEUD IN ATLANTA REACHES A CLIMAX WITHOUT BLOODSHED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] FATLANTA, Feb. 16.—The Georgia Cracker, a weekly illustrated paper, recently started by Messrs. Ildo Ramsdell and J. H. Moser, of this city, appeared as usual this morning and contained on the front page a cartoon of Stephen Ryan, the son of John Ryan, one of the largest and wealthiest merchants in Atlanta. The caricature repre sented Mr. Ryan lying flat on his stomach, with two large black-balls - marked "Capital City Club"
"Leap Year Party" mashing him d black-balls - marked "Capital City Club" and
"Leap Year Party" mashing him down,
and holding in his hand two bearing the legends respectively, "Five hundred dollars theatre party", "I
want an explanation." A description of the cartoon on
the editorial page contained an intimation that Mr. Ryan
was suffering from what the writer called "a big head."
A short time after the paper appeared. Mr.
Byan, accompanied by a friend, called
on Moser and Ramsdell at their room. They found
both gentlemen in and without any request for apology, or
explanation, Mr. Ryan assaulted Mr. Moser several
times when Ramsdell atpeed up behind
him and gave him a severe blow in the
face. Ryan then turned upon Ramsdell and, as he says,
"knocked him down" several times. This Ramsdell denies. However, Mr. Ryan withdrew quetty after Rams
dell took a hand in the tracers. None of the newspaper
men were hurt, although pistols were drawn. The affair
created a genuine sensation.

TWO VERDICTS ON THE SAME EVIDENCE.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! ITHACA, Feb. 11 .- In the cases of poisoning from beer drinking, Professor Charles A. Schneffer, of Cornell University, appeared before both coroners' juries this afternoon and testined that he had made a chemic analysis of the stomachs of both men, and that while he could discover no traces of any metallic or vegetab poison, death must have been produced by some unknown poison in both cases. The jury in Hoffman's case gave a verdict of death from natural causes, and the jury in Kilstrom's case rendered a verdict that death was caused by some poison unknown to the jury. The different verdicts are the subject of much comment here. ed by some unknown

IS IT DEATH OR A TRANCE!

[BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Youngstown, O., Feb. 16.-The case of Miss

"Kittle" Gilmour, who died in New Lisbon and whose body was taken to Warren for burial and then hurriedly evidences that life was not yet extinct, causes much excitement. A council of five physicians has been making exhaustive experiments for two days and nights. The

face still continues flushed and the lips rosy, the neck limbs are rigid. An injection of ether made under the skin this afternoon developed no signs of life. It has been learned that a heavy hyperdermic injection of morphine was given Miss Gilmour when she was first taken ill.

It is reported that an inhuman attempt was made early dne was given Miss Gilmour when she was first

this morning, while the physicians were at lunch, to ste the body, by four unknown men who came in a wagon. CAPTURED BY ITALIAN WORKMEN. TROUBLES OF A RAILROAD CONTRACTOR HELD BY A MOB FOR HOURS-THREATENED WITH

MAINING AND DEATH. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ABERDEEN, Md., Feb. 16 .- The Italian laborers working on the section of the Baitimore and Ohlo Railroad, New-Philadelphia branch, near this place yesterday evening captured A. J. Parliament, the contractor and carried him off to a little shanty three miles away from the railroad, where they placed him under guard. Then they sent word to his friends here that unless their wa es due from Parliament were paid in full by noon to deen. If this did not answer the purpose, and the money was not forthcoming by sunset, they would hang him Parliament Is a man of means. A few days a on his agent, Alexander Harrigan, absconded with about \$3,000, leaving \$1,500 due the laborers, who are all Italians. Few of them can speak a word of English.

The report of Parilament's abduction greatly alarmed his friends, and they forwarded a request to the Baltimore and Ohio central office in Baltimore, asking permisston to draw enough money to enable Parliament to settle with his capters. This was refused. All last night the prisoner's friends were trying to effect a loan from one of the neighboring banks without success. Becoming alarmed for his safety, they called on Sheriff J. H. Boyd who took a few constables and proceeded to the scene. The Italians were found camped in the woods with a strong guard around the frame building in which their prisoner was secured. When the sheriff and his constables appeared, the foreigners, about two andred in all, closed in on them and defied their au thority. Seeing that he was powerless to rescue prisoner the sheriff returned to Aberdeen and proceeded to summon a posse.

pointed by the Italians to cut off Parliament's ears. His friends sent a frantic appeal for aid to the chief of police of Baltimore and the deputy marshal of that city, and twenty-live men arrived here a few moments noon on a special train. The sheriff's posses was in readiness, and headed by the police, who was in readiness, and headed by the police, who were armed with Smith & Wesson revolvers, set off for the Italian camp on the double quick. The attacking party also incuted twenty-five policeman under the Chief of Police of Havre De Grace. The total force was one hundred. On reaching the camp the Italians were found to be concealed behind trees and strongly posted. They did not appear to be at all overswed by the strong force attacking them, but yelled forceously. The police without answering them charged at double quick and were soon among the rioters laying right and left with their chibs. The Italians were armed with picks, crow-bars and a few pistols and made a stubborn resistance, finally compelling the police to use their pistols. Acting under orders they first fired in the afr and this so intimidated the rioters that they began to weaken. In a few minutes they were in full flight and the police on opening the shanty found Parliament uninjured, but much frightened.

About fifty of the Italians were captured and taken to Belair under a strong guard. In the melec, six Italians were shot, but none was fatally wounded. About ten were badly beaten by the poicemen's clubs. The prisoners were all handcuffed and lodged in Belsir jail. Thomas Holland, one of the sheriff's posse, received a builet in the abunnen, and, it is thought, will die.

The Halians evidently do not understand the situation

The Italians evidently do not understand the situation

The Italians evidently do not understand the situation of another attack. They are greatly entaged, and it is feared will give more trauble before long. Parliament states that when he reached Aberdeen yesterday be offered to pay the laborers sifty cents on the dollar, and they immediately became enraged. The contractor raised his offer to sixly cents, when they immediately captured and made off with him. The greater part of the Italians are in need of food, and being desperate, are a source of great uneasiness to the residents in this vicinity.

THE STRIKE AT FALL RIVER.

A LONG AND BITTER FIGHT EXPECTED-HOW THE

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] FALL RIVER, Feb. 16 .- The strike among otton operatives, which has lasted for two weeks, is quiet. It looks as if both sides were determined upon a stubborn and protracted fight. The strikers thus far seem to have the best of the situation, so far as they have Several mills at which the strike was instituted have been

Non-union help, which was so abundant during former strikes, is almost wanting, and the manufacturers are at a loss to secure sufficient help to run their mills. The Sagamore and Border City companies have only been successful in securing non-unionist operatives, who live in barricaded nouses belonging to the companies. The trouble at the linen mill has been settled and the operatives will resume work on Monday. It is expected the weavers of the Pocasset mill will also return to work. A general meeting of weavers was held to-night, but nothing of importance was transacted.

NITRO-GLYCERINE SENT AS BAGGAGE, A DRUGGIST ON TRIAL FOR SHIPPING A SATCHEL

FILLED WITH THE MATERIAL. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BUFFALO, Feb. 16.-The case of W. H. Hunt, of Olean, charged with shipping a satchel filled with United States Commissioner Fairchild to-day.

nitro-glycerine from Bradford to Olean, over the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railroad, came up before and did not have any placard stating that it contained nitro-glycerine and was dangerous. The bag

contained nitro-glycerine and was dangerous. The bag
fell on the platform and a package dropped out which
looked like patent medicine. The bog was found to contain a number of similar packages, also a box of percussion caps. The satchel contained forty or fitty of the little cylinders.

George W. Hickek, of Bradford, testified that
he handled nitro-glycerine for several years
in shooting oil wells. He had seen the
cartridges contained in the bag and thought they contained about half nitro-glycerine and half tanbark ground
fine. The case was then adjourned until next Wednesday. It appears that the compound is manufactured near
Olean for H. Van Campen. It is used principally for
blasting purposes. Hunt keeps a drug store at Olean and
bears a good reputation. The penalty is a fine of from
\$1,000 to \$10,000.

A LAND CABLE COMPANY.

THE WIRES TO BE PLACED UNDER GROUND AND UNDER WATER.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, Feb. 16.-The Philadelphia and Scaboard Telegraph Company has just been incorporated under the laws of this State. George B. Pennock is president and general manager; Milton Cowperthwait secre ary and treasurer; Charles M. Burns, of Philadelphia; J. Edward Conover, of Jamesburg; Milton Cowper hwait, and George B. Pennock, of Riverton, are the directors. The company aanounces that it will establish lines throughout the United States with a newly invented underground and subaqueous cable, and will also manufacture cables for the trade. On February 25, it is said, the work of laying the cable from Philadelphia to Mount Holly will begin. It is the intention to cover all the scalabore section of New-Jersey before June, New-York will be reached by Trenton, and also by Long Branch. The cable contains copper conductors, and is so heartly insulated that a bornel of wires are said to have been working perfectly under water for weeks without any covering. The rate for messages between the two great cities named and the senside will be 10 cents for ten words, while there will be a comparative reduction in highit mossages. The line between Philadelphia and Camden will be completed by March 1, while New-York will be reached by May. anderground and subaqueous cable, and will also manu will be reached by May.

TROUBLES IN CONNOTTON VALLEY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Canton, Ohio, Feb. 16.-Serious trouble is expected on the Connotton Valley Railway. The company is ruined financially, and since a recent change was nade in the management of the road the receipts have rown gradually less. In the post week a number of trains have been discontinued. Every employe of the road has a claim against the company. Although the mouth of February is half over, as yet no pay-car has left lanten, and the employes are clamoring for their wages of January. A strike is threatened. Owing to he fact that many of the coal mines are closed throughout the valley, little business is being done by the road. The trouble among the coal miners increases daily, and general strike is expected next week. The companies

strike will be inaugurated in the latter part of next

THE SUICIDE OF A DISCARDED WIFE.

SHOOTING HERSELF IN A HOTEL IN ROCHESTER TO END HER SUIT FOR DIVORCE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ROCHESTER, Feb. 16.-There arrived at the Osborne House in this city one week ago to-day a young and beautiful woman. She was fashionably dressed Her demeaner and appearance were refined. She gave her name as Mrs. Emma Wiggins and said that she was the wife of John Wiggins, a prominent undertaker in Rome, N. Y., and that she was on her way to Buffalo. She was assigned a cosey room and excited the comment of no one until Thursday, when she acted somewhat strangely and did not visit the dining room. Yesterday she refused food and took to her bed. She talked incoherently at times and last evening finally consented to see a physician. Dr. Harrington was summoned and found her suffering from mania. She told the doctor her story. One year ago, she said, her husband became jealous with out cause and insisted upon a separation. He accused her or intimacy with a man whom she disliked. Thi trouble was arranged, but last week her husband accused her of intidility, and she left him and came here. She told the doctor that she was innocent and that she intended to die. Dr. Harrington, alarmed about her condition, left instructions that she should be closely watched, as he thought her insanity had reached the saidlal point. "Kitty" Beatty, a chamberinaid was left in charge of her. At half past I this morning, the girl was terror stricken At half past I this morning, the girl was terror stricken to see the woman sit up in bed and point a revolver, which she had kept secreted, at her. She fled from the room to the office for aid. Before assistance came, Mrs. Wiggins put the pistot to her head and sent a ball through her brain. She died instantly.

Her husband was telegraphed for and came and took charge of the body this afternoon. When he saw the body of his wife, he partially lost his reason and cried again and again: "My God, forgive me." He refused to make any statement about the trouble with his wife and returned home with the body to-night.

again and again; "My God, forgive me." He refused to make any statement about the trouble with his wife and returned home with the body to-night.

Private d spatches from Rome state that Mrs. Wiggins had the reputation of being fast before her mrriage. Her husband had the greatest confidence in her till a year ago, when he became suspicious of her intimacy with several prominent men. He set a watch and became convinced of her unfaithfulness. He instituted divoree proceedings last August and ceased living with her. Last summer she went into her husband's store, produced a revolver and threatened suicide. Her husband took the weipon from her. She then went out at mininght and tried to drown herself, but was rescued from the water. She had been residing at the Arlington Hotel since that time, her husband paying for her support.

INDIANS DYING OF HUNGER.

GAME SCARCE-GOVERNMENT RATIONS INADEQUATE -TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] St. Paul, Feb. 16 .- A correspondent at Fort Buford, Dakota, sends the following to The Pioneer Press: "The condition of the Indians at the Poplar Creek and Wolf Point agencies is so deplorable that, unless speedy relief is afforded, many of them will die from starvation. The food allowance is so meagre that it is not sufficient in itself to keep them alive. Heretofore game has been abundant in the regions along the missouri and Mills rivers, and the Indians were able, with the with comparative comfort. But now the game is all destroyed, and the question has resolved itself to this: they must either be fed by the Government or starve. Of the 3,000 dogs in the possession of the Indians at Wolf Point one year ago not one is left. In addition to the dogs many of the horses have been eaten, and many more have ists at the Poplar Creek Agency. It is a common thin a to see mothers of young girls going about after nightfall offering them to any one who will furnish them with the means of keeping themselves from starvation. Mr. Snyder, the agent, selves from starvation. Mr. Snyder, the agent, is doing everything that he can to relieve their distress; but his supplies are so limited that he can do little. Mon who were strong and vigorous a few months ago are now so reduced by hunger that they are scarcely able to walk. Women and children are gaunt and hollow-eyed from starvation. One scoop of flour each week and a few pounds of beef each mouth comprise the rations issued to them; and they are so imager that when this issue is made to them they eath all in a day or two. Several of them have been found dead between their lodges and the Agency, being so reduced by hunger as to be unable to Agency, being so reduced by hunger as to be unable to resist the recent terribly cold weather."

A BOY'S STORY OF A BRUTAL BEATING.

TELLING HOW HE WAS WHIPPED IN AN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. [CLEVELAND, Feb. 16.—Sister George, of the Vincent's Orphan Asylum, was on trial in Police Court totwelve. "Last Saturday," he said, "I ran away and went back with a man. Sister George made me kneel down on the floor and take off my clothes. She made me kneel down and say a prayer; then she took me by the hand and

flogged me."

The boy was then taken into the prosecutor's room and examined by the court as to the extent of his physical injuries. There were marks of whipping on the boy's legs and back. The defence endeavored to show that the boy received his injuries at home.

CHALLENGED TO FIGHT A DUEL,

A man called at the East Fifty-Ninth-st Police Station last night and showed Captain Gunner an anony mous letter which he had received challenging him to ght a duel. The writer stated that he had been insulted and wanted to settle the difficulty by the "code of honor." and wanted to settle the difficulty by the "code of honor."

The meeting place was to be the entrance to Central Park and the challenged man was to select his own weapons. He believed the writer to be, he said, a bookagent with whom he had had some difficulty.

By Captain Gunner's advice the gentleman went to the Park police station and procured the assistance of officers to watch for the man and have him arrested, but after waiting from S until 10 o'clock, and nobody coming, they went away.

All information was refused at the station; not even the name of the man who had made the complaint could be learned, but it was ascertained that he is superlutenedent of a fushiomable apartment house on East Seventy-sixth-st. Captain Gunner and his detectives are maiding an investigation and expect to arrest the sender of the challenge.

A SOUTHERN MANUFACTURER FAILS.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 16 .- George P. Curry, a banker and cotton manufacturer of this city, made an assignment to-day. His liabilities are \$200,000; assets, nominally \$200,000. The preferred creditors are: Factory operatives, \$2,500; trust funds, \$14,000, and bond depositors, \$20,000.

KILLED BY A FALL.

William Holt, age 25, a laborer, of No. 216 West Sixteenth-st., fell from the fifth story of the Metropolitan Opera House, yesterday, and received injuried from which he died in the New-York Hospital last night.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. SUED BY THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

BATH, Me., Feb. 16,—Franklin Choin and Andrew F.
Roed, executors of the will of Thomas M. Reed, have been
sued by Linas M. Price, the receiver of the Pacific
National Bank at Boston, and real estate here has been
attached to the extent of \$100,000. Mr. Reed was one
of the heaviest stockholders of the bank.

of the heaviest stockholders of the bank.

FOR INDIAN EDUCATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The Indian Rights Association has prepared a petition to Congress asking for an appropriation of \$503,000 for present use in the establishment of day schools, out of a fund of \$3,759,000 now due under the treaties to the Sicur, Utes Navajoes, Kiowas, Cheyennes, Araphoes, Brows, Shoshones and Bannocks.

PHERO ENGLISHMENT

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

HUDSON, N.Y., Feb. 16.—Protessor James Grow of Cornell University, to-day examined the herd of Edwin Angell in Chatham, which, it has been reported, was infected with pleuro-pueumonia and says it has not the slightest indication of it.

CHARGED WITH A DEFALCATION. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 16.—Edwin L. Munford, a travelling salesman for Cornell & Co., of this city, is reported short in his accounts about \$3,000.

Was HE FRIGHTENED TO DEATH!

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—A team of horses driven by Michael Purcell ran away this morning, and the wagon struck a telegraph pole and stopped. Purcell was found dead in the wagon. As there was no marks of violence it is supposed that he died of heart disease.

of Ficers held for heart disease.

OFFICERS HELD FOR MALFEASANCE.

Lancaster, Penn., Feb. 16.—Justice Frank and Constable Struck, of Columbia, who are charged with conspiracy to defraud the county and to imprison people faisely for the sake of obtaining fees and mileage, were when a hearing last night, and after the hearing of testimony they were held for trial at court. TO BE RETURNED TO NEW-YORK.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Frank Koppler, a young German, who is wanted by the New-York authorities for obtaining goods from Wykoff, Scamans & Benedict, of Broadway, and others on false pretences, was to-day committed to await a requisition.

CONDUCTORS ARRESTED FOR STEALING.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

TALK ABOUT FRIDAY NIGHT'S MEETING.

WHAT THE POLITICIANS SAY-SENATOR MILLER'S

PREPARING FOR CHICAGO.

VISIT TO THE CITY. The meeting of the friends of President Arthur at the Gilsey House on Friday night, and the presence in the city yesterday of Senator Warner Miller, Congressman Burleigh, Speaker Sheard, John W. Vrooman, clerk of the State Senate, and some other Republicans from various parts of the State, caused a good deal of talk last night about the hotel corridors. But so far as could be learned there was no political significance in the visit of Mr. Miller and his friends. He said that he came here on private business, and knew nothing whatever of the meeting held at the Gilsey House on Friday night, and that he had not seen Mr. Warren, chairman of the State Committee, Mr. Miller added that the talk connecting him with any conferences was without the slightest foundation.

Mr. Vrooman said that he had been instructed by Chairman Warren to issue the call for the State Committee to meet in this city on March 4. It was reported about the hotel corridors last night that the Friday night conference had practically decided to call the State Convention at Utica on April 23. Some of the local Republican leaders were greatly surprised because they were not called to the consultation held by Chairman Warren; and they expressed the opinion that if any meeting was necessary, it ought to have been general, and not confined to the personal supporters of the President. Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson, who is a member of the State Committee, was in the Fifth Avenue Hotel corridor during the afternoon. He said that he knew nothing of the meeting called by Mr. Warren, and had not been invited. Collector Robertson and Captain C. S. Cole also members of the committee, were in like ignorance of the meeting. Mr. Warren did not appear to be well pleased because the meeting had peen given prominence in connection with his visit to Washington and the South. Before his departure on the afternoon train he was asked if there was anything to be said about the meeting.

"No, it was not a conference. There were two or three friends here to meet me. There has been some distrust of the committee expressed in various quarters. Some people have talked as though they thought some underhand work was going on. There has been nothing of the kind. If there had been no clamor at all, the committee would have been called together in good season, and the convention in due time. The people who have been sputtering have had their trouble for nothing. There will be ample time to discuss and decide all points before or at the meeting of the committee, and the convention will be fairly called for all concerned. I am for Mr. Arthur, but I am also for the Republican party."

"Have you seen Senator Miller to-day?" "No. Is he in the city? Well, I would like to see him, and regret that my departure will prevent

ne from doing so.' Mr. Warren and Mr. Smart appeared to have changed their opinion of the day before that the State Committee should not take action on the question of electing delegates by districts, further than to approve the plan. They both expressed the opinion that to afford a means of settling any differences that might exist in new districts, the State Committee might find it advisable to pass a resolution recommending that delegates be appointed to district conventions according to the vote cast at the last Presidential election. The advisability of passing such a resolution was under discussion yesterday; and it is probable that such action will be taken. Mr. Warren and his friends appeared to be anxious to do everything necessary to meet the wishes of the Republicans of the State.

Some criticism was made by Republicans from rural districts because the State Committee had not been called together earlier, as in previous years in which a Presidential election occurred. They said that in the rural counties the primaries to make nominations for town officers—who are elected in the spring—take place in February. If the cail for the State Convention were issued early enough the degrates could have been chosen at the time of State Committee should not take action on the

for the State Convention were issued early enough the delegates could have been chosen at the time of making uominations for town officers. That would have avoided a double set of primaries. Besides the farmers take a great deal of interest in the nomination of town others a

nomination of town officers and turn out in large numbers to the caucuses. But they are busy in March and will not care to come out to the primaries for the sole purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention, which will make it easier for the second primaries to be manipulated.

The general opinion of the Republicans about the hotel corridors last night, including members of the State Committee, was to the effect that in nearly all the districts in the State delegates to Chicago would be chosen in advance of the meeting of the State Convention. State Convention.

AN ABDUCTION IN A BROOKLYN STREET,

COLORED GIRL TAKEN FROM HER MOTHER'S SIDE

-THE LATTER DIES OF FRIGHT. A case of alleged abduction was reported late ast night at Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, the supposed victim being Delia Sills, a colored girl age eighwalking in Penn-st, at 9 o'clock with her mother, Mrs. Francis Sill, who was a servant in the house of James F. Shea, No. 203 Penn-st., when two white men, who are said to have loitering about the house for two days, approached them, and seized and carried of the girl. The mother screamed, fainted, and was removed to Mr. Shea's house, where she died half an hour later from the

shock and fright. It is said that on February 7, a clergyman from Port Jefferson, L. I., came to Mr. Shea's house and inquired for Delia, but was refused information. He told a reporter that the girl had been brought up in a family at porter that the girl had been brought up in a family at Port Jefferson, and had gone to visit her mother; as she did not return, he deemed it his right, as her pastor, to inquire about her. He insisted that she should be allowed to go back to Port Jefferson, while those in the house declared that she was not restrained of her liberty. He was not allowed to see the girl or send word to her. The elergyman did not call again.

All information was refused at Mr. Shea's house as to the truth of the story of the clergyman's visit. No description of the men could be get from Mrs. Sills before she died. The men are supposed to have gone to Long Island City in a hack which they had waiting for them in a adjacent street. Mr. Shea insists that the girl was abducted.

A FIRE CAUSED BY BURGLARS.

AN ATTEMPT TO BLOW OPEN A SAFE RESULTS IN THE BURNING OF THE TOWN HALL.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE,] STAMFORD, Conn. Feb. 16 .- Mr. Waterbury, night telegraph operator at the depot in Darien, about one this morning was startled by the noise of an explosion. He ran out of doors and beheld the front of the Town Hall, a building 30 by 60 feet and two stories high -in flames. Darien has no fire department. A brisk wind was blowing from the north, and soon the structure was a mass of flame. Next to the grocery store was Thaddens Bell's news rooms, which were burned. The fire spread to a large burn in the rear owned by Hawley Bell, which was destroyed. The hall was owned by the town, and the was destroyed. The hall was owned by the town, and the loss on it is \$50,000. The other losses on are about the same amount. The fire was are about the same amount. The fire was caused by burglars who entered Mr. Street's stote, and trued to blow open his safe with gunpowder. The explosion not only blew out every sash at the front of the structure, but fired the building, thus preventing the burglars from profiting by their venture. So far as can be ascertained the only person who heard the explosion, was the telegraph operator. The condition of Mr. Street's safe, as it lay in the cellar after the burning, was convincing proof that it had been tampered with. Its contents, however, are believed to be intact. The town records were left in another place and escaped injury. This was the first fire in the village in twenty-five years.

FAILURE OE AN OLD HARDWARE FIRM.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 16 .- Clarence Shepard & Co., the oldest hardware house in this city, having been established in 1840, made an assignment this morning to George Tracy. The limbilities are \$100,000, and the as-

A HOUSE STONED BY STRIKERS.

MILFORL, Mass., Feb. 16.-The Jackson House, where the nest-union shee lasters beard, was stoned last night by strikers. The selectmen or the village offer \$50 reward for the capture of the perpetrators, and an additional \$50 for the capture of all others who have committed depredations on non-union men. Several workmen were arrested this morning for assaulting